GOVERNMENT TOPICS.

DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTON. THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL-PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS-MANAGE-

MENT OF THE STAR ROUTE POSTAL SERVICE. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, believes that the session will not be brief. The subjects of interstate commerce, American shipping and others are too important to be disposed of hastily. Mr. Blount, acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reports that good progress has been made and that prompt action may be expected on the Naval Appropriation bill. The deficiencies in the Post Office Department, and the management of the Star Route Service are discussed by a prominent Democratic member of the House.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS. A TALK WITH MR. REAGAN, OF TEXAS-THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL-AMERICAN SHIPPING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 2.-In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent te-day, Representative Reagan, of Texas, spoke with great freedom on several questions relating to our foreign and domestic commerce. In speaking of the Inter-State Commerce bill, which has been agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce, of which he is chairman, Mr. Reagan said: "I have just received a letter from Mr. Vanderbilt asking that the committee delay reporting the bill until the interests of the New-York Central can have a hearing. I shall reply to him, as I have to Colonel Scott, Mr. Jewett and others who have made similar requests, that I will submit the matter to the full committee. For my part I am willing that the railroads shall have an opportunity to discuss the provisions of the bill itself; but I am not disposed to grant a delay in order that they may discuss propositions which are not in the bill at all. When the gentlemen representing the railroad interests were before committees in the last Congress they devoted most of their time to oppose ng propositions which are not in our bill. The bill, upon which we have agreed aims to do four things First-To prevent unjust discrimination in freight rates and charges in all inter-State commerce.

Second-As a corollary to the first, to prevent all rebates and drawbacks.

Third-To prevent the pooling of their earnings by d fferents corporations.

Fourth-To prevent a company from charging more for a car-load of freight for a short distance than it does for a long distance on the same haul.

You will observe that the bill does not meddle

with the question of rates at all. It seeks for the benefit of the people simply to abridge the power of great railroad monopolies and to do this in as simple a manner as possible. There was some talk of providing for a railread commission, and there are a few who would be glad to have the Government fix the rates for the transportation of freight, but neither of these provisions was incorporated in the bill. The latter proposition was rejected as impracticable, and it was generally felt that the time had not yet come to carry the first into effect, although It is my own opinion that a commission will ultimately be found necessary.

"I am not an enemy of railroads," continued Mr. Rengan, " and I do not really think that the railroad companies are justified in regarding our bill as stile to their interests; but if they insist that it is, I for one am prepared to meet hostility with hostility. Our inter-State commerce amounts to the mormous sum of \$30,000,000,000 a year, and it is now at the mercy of \$4,500,000,000 of capital invested in railway corporations. Something must be done to rescue this vast trade from the control of these monopolies which have made it a foot-

Mr. Reagan says that the Committee on Commerce will devote a large portion of its time to a thorough study of questions affecting American shipping interests, and he hopes that some measure may be devised at the present session to advance them. "But," said he, "I am sometimes almost discouraged. Our tariff system is almost entirely based on legislation for the benefit of particular classes and the effect of it of particular classes and the effect of it is to make the few rich at the cost of keeping the many poor. When I go home to Texas and talk about a tariff for revenue alone, my people, who are greatly interested in wool-growing, say: 'Yes, let's have a tariff for revenue alone, but you must not forget to protect our wool.' In Louisiana the people want sugar protected and a revenue tariff on everything else, and so it goes throughout the entire country."

On being asked what he thought the duration of the present session would probably be, Mr. Keagan replied: "I think the session will be a long one, chiefly because I do not remember that there has been since I entered public life a short session of been since I entered public life a short session of Congress in the year preceding a Presidential election. There is a great deal of work that ought to be done. There are these measures relating to interstate and foreign commerce on which alone Congress might profitably spend a good deal of time. Then there are questions relating to immigration, to the revision of our public land system, to our Iudian affairs, &c., all of which are of very great importance, and the solution of which calls for the exercise of high qualities of statesmanship. If we could spend some months in discussing these and similar questions in a spirit of patrictism and statesmanship, and could avoid the miscrable criminations and recriminations of which I believe the country is heartly tired, we might accomplish some good."

In relation to the election laws, Mr. Reagan said he thought that no attempt would be made to re-peal them at this session. He thinks that, so long as the Democrats are powerless to secure their re-peal, they had better refrain from further discussion of the subject.

POSTAL SERVICE DEFICIENCIES.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT IN THE HOUSE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STAR ROUTE SER-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- An influential Democratic member of the House was asked to-night what he thought of the allegations in regard to the practice of the Post Office Department in connection with the Star Route Service, and whether the charges against the Department are likely to lead to an investigation by Congress, "I cannot see," he said in reply, " how any one can justify the action of General Brady, even upon his own showing. I have no knowledge myself of any corrupt use of the funds appropriated for the Department; but the fact that, in the face of the explicit laws upon the subject, and after the Department had got all it asked for the Star Routes, this work should have been deliberately planned so that the enormous deficiency of two millions should result, is the most remarkable piece of effrontery I have ever known. Then the way in which the matter has been brought before Congress is inexplicable. First we have the annual report of the Postmaster General, placing the deficiency at something less than \$200,000. Lean readily see how a mistake in estimating is made, and we might excuse a deficiency of that amount on the score of unforeseen developments in the West; but, only a few weeks later, here comes in a letter from General Brady to the Postmaster General, and by the latter is sent to Congress, saying in effect that the annual report was all wrong in the matter and that the deficie would be two millions. The Chairman of the Post Office Committee, with whom I have talked and who has examined the matter to some extent, does not

"I understand," continued the gentleman, "that eral Brady claims to have made every one of these additions to the service upon the recommonda-tion of Congressmen. Where ishis law for such pro-cedures II know he has several letters from me upon the subject. One of my constituents, for example, one whom I knew to be a reputable man, writes me

understand it. He says that seven Star Routes-

none of which run to or near any of the newly developed mining regions—have been increased, aggregating more than \$900,000, or nearly one-half the

that he would like an extension of the Star Service facilities in his neighborhood. I generally endorse such letters and send them to the Department; but General Brady has no right to think that I ask him to go outside his appropriations to effect the increases. I expect him to examine the matter, and, if the law will permit and the circumstances justify the increase to grant it?

if the law will permit and the circumstances justify the increase, to grant it."

This gentleman recalled the deficiency of \$400.000 for the Railway Service of last year, and said that the Department had deliberately laid out its work so as to create a deficiency, and then had said to Congress: "Give us this money or we will stop the whole Railway Service?" "Congress," he added, "was of course compelled to submit and granted the money. Now we have the same thing repeated. Mr. Brady plans to spend his whole year's appropriations in six months, and then tells Congressmen that if they don't grant two millions more he will stop the Star Service in their districts, a thing which would be disastrous to any Congressman who should be instrumental to it in any degree."

It is understood that the Post Office Department is preparing a letter apon the subject, in reply to inquiries from the House Committee on Appropriations, and it is probable that a thorough investigation will be had.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE WILL ADVANCE-PROMPT ACTION EXPECTED ON THE NAVAL BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 2.-Representative Blount, of Georgia, who during the illness of Mr. Atkins is acting Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says that the work of the committee has been advancing even during the recess, and that all things considered, the business of Congress, in so far as it can be seen from his point of view, is in much more advanced stage than it has been at a corresponding date during any previous session within a number of years. Only six of the fifteen members of the committee, namely, Messrs. Atkins, Blount, Cobb, McMahon, Munroe and Hawley, are in the city, but each of them, excepting Mr. Atkins, has been engaged in examining the details of some one or two of the remaining appropriation bills and getting information bearing upon them. so that the work of the full committee may be much more easily and speedily performed when, it meets again. Mr. Blount could not speak definitely with regard to the probable time when any of the remaining bills would be presented to the House, nor, excepting the Naval Appropriation bill, with regard to the amounts they would probably cover, the work of examination having chiefly been had in

Inmited his expenditures to the sum appropriated by Congress. His estimates for the next fiscal year had also been made only a few thousands in excess of the appropriations for the current year, and therefore he (Mr. Blount) would not be surprised if the Secretary of the Navy got all, or nearly all, he asked for. "There is no reason that I can see," continued Mr. Blount. "why, if the commit?" it may not act upon the Naval bill and reput to the House within three days from its reassembling." In reference to the general work of Congress, Mr. Blount said that as the majorities in both houses are now of the same political party, none of the par-

Biount said that as the imporities in both houses are now of the same political party, none of the par-tisan dead-locks between the two houses which have served so to lengthen previous sessions can occur.

ABUSE OF THE MAILS.

Washington, Jan. 2.-In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Postmaster-General for evidence and information respecting the extent to which lottery companies make use of the mails, the Department is now preparing a comprehensive statement on that subject to be transmitted to the House soon after the reassembling of Congress; and, accompanying it, the Postmaste General will send a list of about 150 fraudulent enterprises of various kinds, which, during the past year, have been denied the privileges of the registry and money-order systems. A number of these have been wholly excluded from the use of the mails on the ground that all the names advertised in connection with the mare fictitions.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has to-day ordered a reargnment of the Louisiana Lottery case, to take place before a full bench of six justices at the next General Term. No action will be taken on the application for an injunction against the Postmaster-General until after such rehearing.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, in a dispatch dated November 29, 1879, transmitting the annual report of the trade of Brazil, says: "The traders from the United States, who arrive by every steamer from New York, manifest industry and enterprise. The imports from Great Britain during the last year amounted to about \$12,000,000; from France, \$6,000,000; and from the United States, about \$4,000,000. Of the 453,734 barrels of flour imported 394,954 barrels were from the United States. The chief export to the United States was coffee, valued at \$30,000,000. Of the 1,456 foreign vessels entering the hatber of Ruo, only 171 were American. Roach's line of steamers is the only one plying regularly between the United States and Brazil. The Canadians have made arrangements for a line between Halifax and Rio. An exhibition of Canadian products is to be opened at Rio de Janeiro next June."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880. The Treasury Department announces a purchase of 150,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia Mint. The receipts from internal revenue for the six month ending December 31, 1879, being the first six months of the current fiscal year, were \$61,500,621 87, and from customs \$87,713,750 79.

customs \$87.713.750 79.

The consolidated report of the receipts from internal revenue for the five months ended November 30, 1879. show an aggregate increase compared with the same period of last year of \$1,315,672.

Chairman Atkins, of the House Committee on Appro priations, is improving slowly. Although he is a great sufferer, his physicians do not apprehend a serious result unless the crysipelas should strike in, and of this there is at present no apparent danger.

Secretary Schurz at a late hour to-night received a telegram from General Hatch dated Lake City to-day It reports that he has brought several friendly Indian chiefs from the Reservation to Lake City with him. Secretary Schurz immediately replied to night by telegraph requesting General Hatch to furnish an exact statement of the situation.

Miss Lucy W. R. Horton, who shot John H. Morgan. on of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, yesterday, was an raigned in the Police Court this morning. Mr. Morgan not being able to appear on account of his injury the case was continued, and Miss Horton was released on giving bonds in the sum of \$1,009 for her appearance. Mrs. Beity A. Lockwood became her surety.

A dispatch was received at the War Department to-

day from Assistant Adjutant-General Whipple at Chicago, which says: "Lieutenant Payne telegraphs December 30 that General Hatch arrived at Cline's Ranche on the 28th nil right. Ouray, Jack and several other Chiefs met him there yesterday. The whole party leave on horseback for Indian Creek. The wagons were abandoned on account of the anow."

The following is a statement of the coinage executed

at the United States Mints during the month of December, 1879: Gold-127,000 double-engles, 329,740 engles, 126,920 half-engles, 3,000 three-doilars, 1,200 cages, 120,020 materages, 3,000 three-dollars, 1,200 quarter-cagles, 3,000 one-dollar pieces; total gold, 590,869 pieces; value, \$6,487,000. Silver-2,250,450 dollars, 5,250 haif-dollars, 14,050 quarter-dollars, 14,450 dimes; total silver, 2,234,200 pieces; value, \$2,358,032 57. Minor colhage-5,750 five-cents, 8,550 three-cents, 3,088,950 cents; total minor colhage, 3,103,250 pieces; value, \$31,433 50. Total coinage, 6,078,310 pieces; value, \$8,876,466.

WHAT THE MINES YIELDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.-Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual circular giving the product of the precious metals rest of the Missouri River, including British Coand the receipts in San Francisco by express from the west coast of Mexico, during 1879, places the aggregate products at: Gold, \$32,539,020; silver, \$38.623,812; lead, \$4,185,769.

The gross result is less by \$5,805,121 than that of The Aross result is less by \$5,805,121 than that of 1878. California shows a decrease in gold of \$140,342, and in silver of \$589,146. Nevada shows a total falling off of \$13,134,235, the yield from the Constock being only \$8,830,562, as against \$21,295,043 for 1878.

The product of the Eureka E.strict is \$5,850,261, as against \$6,981,406 in 1878. Utah shows a falling off of \$595,734. Colorado shows an increase of over \$8,000,000, enderly from the Leadwille District. It has been exceedingly difficult to arrive at the actual production of Leadville, two of the most reliable reports varying more than \$2,000,000, and the circular adopts an average. Dakota shows an increased production of \$993,133.

A DESPERATE AFFRAY IN OHIO.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Jan. 2,-Sheriff Stith. Constable Redrup and two others last night attempted to arrest the men suspected of the murder of Bernard Pickens at Delphos, on Christmas Eve, the murderers

securing \$1,500, after having tortured Mrs. Pickens until she disclosed its hiding-place. When the Sheriff entered a house to make the arrest he recognized Christ. Groserman, with two strangers, and demanded their urrender. Groserman drew a revolver and shot the

He then turned out the lights, and a general firing be-He then turned out the lights, and a general firing organ, the Sheriff receiving two shots in the breast, and Redrup two, one of which, in the left breast, went clear through his body, causing a mortal wound.* Groserman and one man escaped, but the third was captured, and refused to tell his name. On search being made, \$400 in silver was found in his value and between \$400 and \$500 in currency among his clothes. The officers are certain that they were on the right track. Sheriff Stith's recovery is doubtful, and Redrup's death is certain. The evidence it is in tense.

ACTIVITY AT ALBANY.

GENERAL BUSINESS BEGUN.

GOVERNOR CORNELL BUSILY ENGAGED-A LIVELY CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERK OF THE SENATE. "

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 2 .- Governor Cornell entered actively upon the duties of his office to-day. He was at the Capitol early in the morning and did not leave it till evening. A large number of promment politicians called upon bim, and doubtless much seed that will lead to a political harvest was sown. Among the callers was Congressman Hiscock, of Syracuse, one of the Governor's opponents at the Saratoga Convention. Visits were also made by

Congressmen Lapham, Van Voorhis and Richardson. The contest for Speaker of the Assembly is just stering upon its active stage. All of the six contestants now have headquarters where they can consult with their friends. It is the common belief that Governor Cornell, by expressing the slightest eference, could name the Speaker. He has abstained rigidly from uttering any opin subject. The headquarters of Generals Sharpe and Husted and of Messrs. Skinner and Terry are on the same floor in the Delavan House. A stream of Assemblymen constantly flows through these rooms. They first enter General Sharpe's rooms at the top the stairway, and there find in charge of the General's carvass, M. Deanison, of Utica; G. D. Warren, Editor of The Buffalo Commercial, and Assemblyman Titus. In Mr. Ferry's room, a little further along, Senator Baker is in charge. He claims 28 pleaged votes for his candidate. Next come the rooms of General Husted and Mr. Skinner, who are managing their own canvass. Mr. the work of examination having chiefly been had in regard to details rather than aggregates.

Referring to the Naval appropriation bill, he said that Secretary Thompson has seemed to adjust himself to the economical spirit of the times, and has limited his expenditures to the sum appropriated by Congress. His estimates for the next fiscal year had also been made only a few thousands in excess of the appropriations for the current year, and therefore he (Mr. Bloant) would not be surprised if the Secretary of the Navy got all, or nearly all, he asked for, "There is no reason that I can see," continued in the property of the property all the asked for, "There is no reason that I can see," continued in the property of the Navy got all, or nearly all, he asked for, "There is no reason that I can see," continued in the property of the Navy got all, or nearly all, he asked for, "There is no reason that I can see," continued in the property of the Navy got all the Navy got all the property of the Navy got all the navy got all the property of the Na

candidate for Speaker, he said: "Yes, I am a candidate, and, as they say in New-York, I shall be a candidate till the publicate." This contest is going to the said of the sai

one and threatens at times, so close is the connection between the houses, to involve the Senators in the struggle over the Speakership of the Assembly. Mr. Vrooman and Mr. Gidden are both confident of

THE NEW EXECUTIVE STAFF. ALBANY, Jan. 2.-Governor Cornell has made

Private Secretary-Henry E. Abell, of Nyack, Rockland County. Executive Clerks-Edward Meggaet, of Albany; Thomas Newcomb, of Itimea; and Samuel A. Low, of Stenographer-William C. Humphrey, of New-York Military Messenger-Stephen A. Smith, of New-York

The appointment of Military Secretary has been offered to Dwight Lawrence, of New-York City, but it is stated that he besitates to accept, as he would thereby have to resign his present place as Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the New-York Post Office.

HARRISBURG INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 2 .- All the indictments in the Legislative cases were quashed at an adjourned session of the Court this afternoon. No new evidence was offered by the prosecution, and the defence submitted the same evidence in Leisenring's case as was offered in the case of Salter.

BAR IRON ADVANCING.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2. - At a meeting of the Western Iron Association, held this afternoon, it was decided to advance the eard rates on bar iron to 32 cents per bound, on and after Monday next. This will

CHICAGO WORKMEN ATTACKED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The first collision between the striking stock yards men belong to the union and the non-union men, occurred this morning, the assault being made by the former, who dispersed the workmen by means of missiles, but without serious consequences.

A NEW-JERSEY DEF ! ULTER SENTENCED. NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2,-Joseph C. Letson, ex-County Collector, convicted of embezzlin; \$10,000 of the county funds, was to-day sentenced to

two years in the State Prison, with hard labor and \$500 CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

COUNTY LINE, N. J., Jan. 2.—Martin Nugent, a telegraph operator, shot himself and was found dead on Wednesday evening. He had been in depressed spirits.

A YOUNG CRIMINAL

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 2.—Last night Bergen Smith, elehteen years old, stabbed Meivin Smith four times. They had quarrelied several times during the day.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—In the case of John N. Buzzell, on trial at East Cambridge for the murder of an infant child, the jury this morning rendered a vertiet of not guity.

THE ST. NICHOLAS WRECKED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 2.—A cable message received to day states that the Lars St. Nicholas, from New-York with oil for Rotterdam, has stranded in the English Channel and will be a total loss.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BURNED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, Ont., Jan. 2.—Ye-ferday afternoon an obt man named Mackey, residing seven miles north of this place, was burned to death while trying to rescue some property.

place, was burned to death while trying to rescue some property.

A CANADIAN BURGLARY.

OMENEE, Canada, Jan. 2.—The store of Thomas Stephenson, in this place, was entered by burgiars last night. They blew open the sale and took from it mortgages and notes valued at \$25,000.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 2.—Captain Swayne, of the schooner Cupola, at Lockport from Barbadoes, reports that on December 22 the Cupola stipned a tremendous sea, which washed overboard the male, Sanuel Swayne.

AN ABSCONDING DEFAULTER.

which washed overboard the maie, samuel Swayne.

AN ABSCONDING DEFAULTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 2.—G. M. Berry, a deputy under the late sheriff Nunan, who was engaged in closing up the sfight of the late administration, has abscouded. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 or more.

defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 or more.

A BOY FATALLY INJURED.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Jan. 2 Joseph McBride, age twelve, while attempting to force a cartridge into a revolver this atternoon, exploded it. the ball catering his abdomen, passing nearly through his body. He cannot recover.

BURGLARY IN NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 2.—Burglars hast night entered the stores of Gady & Gorman and John Maunting at Norwich, Conn., and carried away about \$140 in money and goods from the safes.

from the safes.

A TOWN TREASURER MISSING.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Journal states that Daniel Emerson, Treasurer of the town of Everett, Mass., is missing, but there is no reason to believe that he is a defaulter, though as investigation is taking place.

THE STOLEN STATE.

THE JUDICIAL DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY. A FULL COURT IN SESSION AT BANGOR-A TALK WITH SOLON CHASE-RESIGNATION OF A FEW

LOCAL OFFICERS WHO WERE COUNTED IN. The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine is expected to render a decision to-day upon the questions submitted by Governor Garcelon. Mr. Morrill thinks the real questions at issue will be decided. A few men who were counted in have resigned local offices, Solon Chase, the Greenback leader, thinks it is the duty of every man who has a certificate to appear at the meeting of the Legislature. He believes the Governor and Council acted honestly.

THE STATE CAPITOL STILL GUARDED. PERSONS ADMITTED AT NIGHT ONLY AFTER GIVING THE COUNTERSIGN-NO INTENTION OF ARMED

RESISTANCE BY REPUBLICANS-A SLIM FUSION MEETING EXPECTED. Augusts, Me., Jan. 2.-The presence in this city of Colonel Spurling, which has been the subject of no little ment and speculation, has no significance whatever as bearing upon the matters at issue. He was here from Chicago to visit his children, who reside in the eastern part of the State.

The military force is still kept at the State House, being on duty during the night only. To-night several persons went to the State House on business, but not having the countersign were refused admission. A gentleman who preceded them advanced to the outer door, giving three knocks. The guard within inquired: "Who comes there?" "A friend," was the reply. "Advance and give the countersign," said the guard. "W. P. Low," was the reply, and the gentleman entered. An armed guard then closed the doors on other gentlemen, who were without the counter-

It may be welf to state here, on the best authority,

It may be well to state here, on the best authority, that no military company or other organized body has been raised to resist the State authorities, nor will there be.

To-morrow is the day fixed upon for the gathering here of the Fusion members. It is thought that enly a few will respond, as most of them will remain at their homes over Sunday. The Hon. Wm. I'. Frye is expected to-morrow. Officials at the State House have not shown a disposition to accept the city's tender of a police force, but will employ men of their own selection.

Colonel A. W. Wilder, of Skowhegan, was de-day renominated by the Governor as Railread Commissioner. He has held the office about fifteen years. The nomination seems to be distasted if to the Council, and it is reported that he will not be confirmed.

Governor Garcelon returned to the city this afternoon.

A TALK WITH SOLON CHASE. HE THINES THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL HAVE ACTED HONESTLY, AND THAT ALL THE "COUNTED-IN" MEMBERS WILL APPEAR IN THE LEGISLA-

Augusta, Me., Jan. 2 .- Solon Chase, the leader of the Greenback party in this State, was called upon this evening by a representative of the Associated Press, and the following conversation took place: Question—Mr. Chase, it has been reported that you do not favor the count-out. Answer—Wel, I never favor anything that is wrong; and if any wrong has been committed—and I don't say there has been—then, of course, I don't amprove of it.

course, I don't approve of it.

Q.—How do your people feel about this matter † A.—
The Republicans are, of course, indignant; but outside
of that party the people are willing to trust the regularly constituted authorities. Nothing else can be done,

he will remain here till after the organization, a do his best to bring the Greenback men into line.

REFUSING TO ACCEPT OFFICE. A FEW OF THE MEN COUNTED IN RESIGN LOCAL

Augusta, Me., Jan. 2 .- General Joshua L. Chamberlain, chosen last Winter as Major General of the Maine militia, qualified to-day before a Justice of the Peace. All is quiet.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2 .- It is understood that Nathan Cleaves, Past Judge of Probate, a Demo-Nathan Cleaves, Past Judge of Probate, a Demo-cratic candidate who was counted in, qualified this morning to save a complication, and immedi-ately resigned. Other Democratic candidates also qualified. The Register of Probate, Caleb Chaplin, of Harrisso, W. P. Skillin, County Commissioner, and A. F. Moulton, County Attorney, will not re-

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Jan. 2.—Colonel Daniel Snow, of this town, the Fusion candidate for Representative, to whom a certificate was given, refuses to ac-

A FULL COURT IN SESSION. A DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY-MR. MORRILL BE-

LIEVES THE REAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE WILL BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.-The Supreme Judicial

Court was in session here to-day, all the Judges being present, and considered the questions sub mitted by Governor Garcelon. It is expected that the Court will conclude its labors to-morrow.

A Portland dispatch says ex-Senator Morrill believes that Governor Garcelon's questions are evasive, but thinks the Court will answer the real

A WORD FOR THE GOVERNOR.

MR. TALMAGE THINKS HE MEANS WELL. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening, the Rev. T. DeWitt Taimage referred to the difficulties

in Maine as follows:

In striking contrast with the change of administration in this State are the affairs of Maine. I hope for a peaceful settlement of matters there, for that is too great a State to be caught and crashed between the wheels of tunnil. The first puncture of a bayonet there would let out biool amongh to deluge the whole Nation. I trust that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-lox, may triumph and the officers rightfully elected take their scats. But it is high time to discriminate between mere political opinion and true honesty of purpose. Those who do not believe as Governor Garcelon does have the right to oppose him; but they have no right to denounce his slucerity and impugn his moral honesty of purpose. I will pronounce him, from my personal knowledge, to be as pure a man us can be found in public life. It is unfair and unchristian to question his motives. Whether or not Governor Garcelon is doing his duty, he thinks he is. May to-morrow's telegrams tell us that all is quiet from the Penobscot to Passamaquoddy Bay!

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- Collector Young tele craphs Commissioner Ranm from Railigh, N. C., to-day, as follows: "General Deputies Sorrell and Moore report the capture of three illicit distilleries in Moore County yesterday, run by Bryan Ritter, James D. Thomas

yesterday, run by Bryan Ritter, James D. Thomas and James Cockburn. The Ritters attacked our guide at his house after the disarture of the deputies. A conflict ensued, and a brother of our guide out one of the assail atts about the face.

Collector Clark telegraphs from Atlanta as follows:

The Deputies report the science of two illeit run and four grain distilleries, two lorses, wagon, ten gallous of spirit, and the destruction of large quantities of heer, mash and spirits. The effects in the District are unchanged, and the outlaws are all default.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out at half-past So'clock te-night in the four-story warehouse of Thurston & Harrison, Buchman's Wharf, containing several thousand bales of cuton. The entire fire department were called out. But shortly after 11 o'clock the two end walls fell from the fourth floor, and an hour later the whole of the rear wall gave way. The A BALTIMORE WARRHOUSE BURNED.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

damage will exceed \$100,000, the greater part of which is insured, but it is impossible to night to get the accu-

FRANCE, GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. Paris, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880. At President Grévy's reception to the diplo matte representatives on New Year's Day, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris ad dressed M. de Freycinet, the new President of the Conncil and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the most friendly

Premier.

M. de Freycinet, in the course of his reply, said that he cherished no hostility to the Catholic reliaion; that he prefoundly respected it; he only wished to remove it from too close contact with political affairs, so as to rescue it from confusion which might paralyze its efforts and create difficulties and embarrassments and cause regrets. It may be proper to remark that M. de Freycinet is a Protestant.

WAGNER, THE COMPOSER, SICK.

The Times's Paris dispatch announces that ser Wagner is seriously ill at Bayrouth. MORE AFGHANS TO BE HANGED.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.

"The Military Commission has reassembled to try prisoners, ten of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. One was proved to have killed Mr. Jennyns, the Secretary of Major Cavagnari's Embassy." THE TURKISH PERSECUTION. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.

The Daily News's dispatch from Cabul says:

It is understood at Constantinople that

Abmed Tawiia, the Mahomesan priest, will be liberated, and that Mr. Koeller, the German missionary, will have his papers returned. A written, but not formal, apology will be made for the Porte's illegal acts. THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.

The Times's Berlin correspondent hears from good sources that a circular note has been signed, and will be issued by M. De Freyeinet. It will declare that the new Ministry will remain true to its former political traditions, and will uphold the policy of peace.

A FLOOD IN THE SEINE.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.

The Standard's dispatch from Paris says, the flood in the Scine is becoming very serious. Great blocks of floating ice have made a clean breach of 200 feet in the temperary wooden bridge opposite the In-vanides. The river is still risting fast.

OPPOSING CANADIAN FREEDOM. TORONTO, Jan. 2 .- In a long article on the

formation of the Montreal Political Economy Club which is regarded as a step toward the advocacy of Canadian independence The Globe (Anti-Administration

Canadian independence The Globe (Anti-Administration) says:

We object to the proceedings of those who, seeking annexation, disguise their object under a pretence of seeking malependence only. What we principally complain of in the Montreal organization is that annexation proclivities are kept out of sight. The reason for this is that the aposites of annexation know that there is nothing which they would advocate in our present political condition which would not be extremely distracteful to, practically, the whole of the people. They are aware that Canadians will not willingly advance one inch on a road that leads to Washington. It is no evasion of the question to declare that independence if gained now must necessarily end in annexation. We put this question squarely before those who honestly think that the time is ripe for a movement toward independence; Can we cease to be British without becoming American! Is there any hope that the American Nation will respect our rights when we stand 5,000,000 to their 50,000,000? We say all history proves that Americans would extend no more justice to us than they have extended to their own Indians or to the Mexicans. We say that once independent, the certifical force arising from kinship, community of origin, language and ideas will throw us into a union, and the union will put forth all its power of attraction to accomplish the end. Are our handful of independents willing to face this fate!

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1880. A sudden thaw causes apprehensions that Vienna and Pesth will be flooded.

M. Waddington is being subjected to strong pressure to induce him to accept the Berlin Embassy. The latest news from the Azores represents that heavy

storms have occurred there, causing much damage to The St. Petersburg Golos protests against the recent attempt on the Czar's life being made an excuse for reac

The Golos asserts that the country between the Rivers Volga and Don is famine-stricken, and that many per sons have already perished. M. Walujeff has been appointed to succeed Count Paul

Ignation as President of the Ministerial Committee and member of the Council of State. The Italian bark Tre Sorelle, Captain Consigliere, from New York, November 26, for Queenstown, is ashore at Galway, having lost her anchors. General Roberts reports, under date of December 31,

that the country is quiet. His communications have been restored. Numbers of people are returning to Cabul and supplies are coming in. James MacTear, of the St. Rollox Chemical Works, writes to The Times, affirming that he has produced caron in the diamond modification, and asking a suspension of judgment on the letter of Mr. Maskelyne, of the Mineral Department of the British Museum, pendiur an interview appointed for the 6th inst., in which Mr. MacTear hopes to convince Mr. Maskelyne that his con-clusions are premature.

GENERAL GRANT IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2 .- General Grant held a reception this morning at the City Exchange.

A number of old West Pointers, citizens and colored people called. The city authorities gave the party an excursion down the river to below Fort Jackson. In the afternoon the party were taken to In the atternoon the party were taken to Bonaventure Thunderboit. In the evening Generals Grant and Sheridan and Fred Grant dined at the resi-dence of General H. R. Jackson, and net Generals Mo-Laws, Wayne, Lawton and other Confederate officers. At night the Aldermon gave a serenade to General Grant at the Sereven House. The ex-President responded briefly, acknowledging the compliment and regretting his short stay in Savannah. The party will leave at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Forida.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A MILD VIRGINIAN WINTER.

RICHMOND, Va., Jau. 2.—The season here thus far has been so remarkably mild that strawberry plants are in bloom in the gardens around the city.

has been so remarkably mild that strawbe ry plants are in bioom in the gardens around the city.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION.

SACRAMINTO, Cal., Jan. 2.—The Capital Savings Bank suspended this morning. The bank is said to be solvent, but purposes going out of business.

A CLERICAL SECESSION.

St. JOHN, N. B. Jan. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Baird, who for many years labored as rector of the Carleton Presbyterian Charch, has gone over to the Episcopal Church in New York.

ICE BREAKING UP.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 2.—The ice in the Susquehanna River commenced breaking up at 6 o'clock flit evening, and is now moving rapidy. No canage to property is apprehended.

NEWSBOYS ENTERTAINED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—A principal feature of New Year's bay in this city was the annual dinner given to the newsboys by John W. Pittock, late of The Pittsburg Leader. About 500 were present.

MASONIC OFFICERS CHOSEN.

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BORDEN FOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—At the annual comunication of the United States draud Lodge of Free Masons
colored: of the State of New Jersey, held recently at
annuen, N. J., William F. Powell, of Bordentown, N. J., was
hosen Grang Master.

chosen Grand Master.

MINING TOPICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 2.—The rise in Belcher is attributed to the good appearance of the 2.760-foot level. The north lateral drift of the Sutro Tunnel advanced 392 feet and the south drift 194 feet during December. The prospecting drifts at Stations Nos. 110 and 117 are in low

MISSION OF MR. PARNELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH AGITATOR. FORMAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME-THE REPLIES-

DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE PIER-A TALK WITH Charles Stewart Parnell, member of the British

Parliament from Meath, Ireland, who has come to the United States in order to interest the people in the Irish troubles, accompanied by John B. Dillon, arrived in this city yesterday. They were received by a committee of Irish residents, and spoke in reply to the address of welcome that was read to them. Mr. Parnell went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was waited upon during the afternoon by Committees from Chicago, Fall River, Newark and other cities. In a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Parnell spoke freely of his plans, and the troubles in his native country.

THE RECEPTION BY IRISH RESIDENTS. A LONG VIGIL-MEETING THE SCYTHIA AT QUARAN-TIME-THE ADDRESSES-APPEARANCE OF THE

VISITORS-WHAT MR. PARNELL SAYS. The committee appointed by the Irish resients of New-York to offer a public reception to Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish member of Parliament, upon his landing here, had a long and weary vigit. From Tuesday, the day upon which the Scythia was announced as due, a continued watch was kept up at the neadquarters, at the Astor House, until Thursday evening, and the committee was by that time somewhat despondent stating that the steamer had been sighted off Fire Island, and the members of the Reception Committee were in-termed of the welcome tidings with as little delay as possible. It was known that the Scythia must remain

over night at Quarantine.

About a dozen of the members assembled at the Battery barge office as early as 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and by the courtesy of the Customs boarding officers were taken down the bay to meet the Seythia in the revenue cutter. They came up with the steamer at Quarantine before she had lifted her anchors. Very shortly afterward the steamboat Linea Starin arrived with about fifty members of the Executive Committee on board. She steamed slowly alongside until the vessel was docked, but the persons on board the cutter at once climbed the ship's side and entered the cabia, where they found the long-expected Irishman quietly eating

A bustling confusion immediately ensued. The dezen committeemen had each his own idea as to how the por tentons parcel carried by the chairman should be delivered, and each possessed also a number of ideas as to the particular spot on the floor of the cabin where the important ceremony of presentation ought to be per-formed. First one place and then another was selected, Mr. Parnell being very politely escorted to one and as politely removed to another, until at length the party became huddled together somewhere near the centre. William E. Robinson then stepped forward and introduced John E. Develm to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Develle introduced the remainder of the Reception Committee, namely: Judge Alker, Michael Kerwin, the Rev. H. McDowell, Stephen J. Meany, Robert Myhan, the Rev. Michael J. Hickie, John Devoy, John C. Hennessy, J. J. Breslin, T. R. Bannerman, Dr. O. M. Brosnan, and James Halligan. The same persons were afterward introduced to John Dillon, who accomwere afterward introduced to John Dinon, who accom-panies Mr. Parnell, and subsequently a deputation from Chicago, consisting of Melville E. Stone, John E. Fin-nerly, and J. J. Fitzgibbon, was introduced. Mr. Parnell gave each a hearty shake of the hand, but kept a face as grave as an undertaker's. He is a man of apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, and slim in figure. His face is small and paic, and he wears a closely cropped full beard, the brown of which is already relieved with silver streaks of gray. His voice is pleasant, but is not strong nor yet musical, and his general manner is grave

of that party the people are willing to trust the regularly constituted authorities. Nothing else can be done, as far as I can see.

Q.—What is the remedy for the people if they have been wronged! A.—The people's great tribanal—the Lexislature, which is superior to and above the fovernor and Council. I think the Governor and Council. I the people superior to add above the Governor and Council. I the people superior to add above the Governor and Council. I the council the council to the council the council to the coun We bid you welcome to our shores, and implore God speed to your mission.

In these greetings and good wishes there is the conjoint expression of many peoples. The Irish element in our citizenship, with a characteristic pride of patriotism, give to you a heart-whole love for your many Irishism—your unswerving devotion to Ireland's cause; the citizens of other foreign origin, recognizing no circumscription of reac, religion, or region, when humanity is to be sustained and the cause of justice upheld, offer you their carnet synpathies in the battle for a mailon's relief; while the Americans proper, regarding your proud American descent, claim a distributive share of the honor attaching to your public care-r, and join in paying tribute to your private worth. On all grounds, representatives of all nationalities unter in this reception.

this recaption.

It is not for us to enter into political disquisitions to-day—to trace effects to their cause, or mar the onesses of a welcoming demonstration by the introduction of topics which might alienate some amongst us. It is enough for our purpose that a Nation is on the brink of families which might no fault of its own, and that you have come to us with the confiding indorsement of an afflicted people to pead their cause. Without entering into an examination of the landlord system of Ireland, with its feudal associations and assumptions, we have sufficient matter for thought and exertion to the facts that the people are suffering in want of the bare necessaries of life; that food and fuel and raiment are scant or unattainable. As we understand, six, your mission is an exposition of the state of Ireland; to tell of your own knowledge of the sufferings of the poor; to invoke remedial assistance for distress in the present, and to point out the means by which that distress may not be as heretofore, a periodic—alimost percental-indiction.

We await with anxiety your programme of action in these regards. It is due to you, however, to say in anterpation that we repudiate the Communistic complexion sought to be placed upon your movement. Your policy, eir, has preceded you. Your principles are appreciated. We hold that there is no ground for the impuration of Communism in the advocacy of a people's right to a living from the land of their birth—ine land whose productiveness is the proceed of the sweat of their shall, and your best vindication personally, ser, is that, disregarding the selfish instincts of the order to which you belong, you have thrown yourseld into the people's interests, holding that popular protection it paramount to class monopoly.

All we can do in the present is to promise you the moral support of our sympathy—the material aid of our practical exercises of their shall your best ship in a thread of their portical protection it paramount to elas monopolity for other States and cities, yet

trol, counsel, or command we bid you, once more, God speed—

"Gainst the wrong that needs resistance. For the right that licks assistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that you may do."

Melville E. Stone then presented the address from the people of Chicago, and extended to Mr. Parnell on their behalf au invitation to visit that city at an early date. The substance of the address was as follows:

"We welcome you in the name of the Northwestern States, which represent in a great measure the farming and producing interests of our country. We welcome you as the champion of the agricultural population of Ireland, in their struggle against unjust laws and grinding exactions. We welcome you as the acknowledged representative of the Irish Nation in its unequal contest with landlord nearpation maintained by the armed forces of the British Government. We welcome you as a man paccaliarly qualified to appeal to free Americans on behalf of a people long oppressed and sorely afflicted."

Mf. PARNELL'S REPLY.

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ME. PARNELL'S REPLY. Mr. Parnell then stepped forward and delivered an

Mr. Parnell then stepped forward and delivered an address to reply.

Mr. Devellin, Mr. Stone and Gentlement regret that my power of language is not sufficient to couvey to you the very great appreciation of the kindness and honor than you have done me this morning. I feel indebted to you individually and collectively. It has always been a great pleasure to me to come to the United States of America. I could have wished, and we all could have wished, that the circumstances aftending our mitive land were of a more happy and prospergus character, but we must hope and believe that the time is approaching when we may be able to speak of treland as other men speak of their own country, and when we may be able to speak of ser as teally and tuity among the nations of the earth. As you have very well expressed in your address, Mr. Develin, our task is of a double character. We have to